BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19.—The consideration of the House bill to amend the Impressment law was resumed in the Senate this morning. The first section, which repealed that portion of the law establishing a board of State Commissioners to fix prices, was stricken out. As thus amended the bill passed.

The Senate passed the House bill to punish aiding or influencing soldiers to desert or harboring deserters.—Awaits the President's signature.

A bill was presented abolishing the office of 3d Lieutenant in the army. Referred to the Military Committee. The Senate then went into secret session.

In the House this morning the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to exempt from tax in kind, cotton and other produce destroyed by authority of the Government and suspend the collection of tax on property taken by the enemy or by our authorities without compensation until such compensation be made. Passed.

Same Committee reported a bill authorizing the issue of call certificates to pay interest on fifteen million loan. These call certificates are intended to supply the place of coupons to registered stock, which have no coupons attached. The bill passed.

Mr. Gartrell from the Judiciary Committee, reported back to the House the Senate bill providing that the next Congress shall meet on the first Monday in May next, with an amendment to meet on the first Monday in April. The amendment was discussed until the House went into secret session.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H. Jan. 19.—Mosby surprised a cavalry picket force of the enemy, near Warrenton, Friday last, capturing eight prisoners with their horses, arms and equipments.

A DOUBLE ELOPEMENT—A RICH SCENE.—One day last week Mrs. Emma Goodwin, of Noble county, Ohio, started from her home to go to Pennsylvania, to visit some relatives, who reside in Greene county, in that State—leaving her husband and two small children, aged respectively about five and seven years, and a hired girl at home to "keep house." Her husband amply provided her with funds to pay her way before departure. About the same time, Mr. George Taylor, who resides in the same neighborhood, and who was able to rejoice in the possession of a handsome wife and two intelligent little "pledges of affection," started west "on business," but, somehow or other, he took the wrong road, and arrived in Wheeling about the same time with Mrs. Emma G. They remained at one of our hotels over night, passing as man and wife, and the next morning took the Pittsburg train. It seems that after two or three days' travel, they brought up at Cleveland. Arriving just before meal time, after a hastily prepared toilet, they passed to the dining room, and were seated near the head of the table—Mrs. Emma opposite her husband, and Mr. Taylor immediately opposite his wife.

It seems that as they ate two ago, after Mrs. Goodwin left home, Mr. G. took it into his head to solace Mrs. Taylor from her "sad relinquishment to her fate," and induce her to elope with him in her husband's absence, in which, if seems, he had not little to unite in succeeding, neither of them ever dreaming that their companions were just then committing like acts of adultery.

The scene that ensued after the mutual recognition of the Cleveland dinner table was neither tragic nor ridiculous, as might be imagined; but like philosophical people, who found themselves in a very bad "sell" would do, they quietly, and, as if moved by some secret understanding, withdrew to a private room, where they arranged that each man should take his own wife and go back to their homes and children, and try and live wiser and better men and women in the future.—*Wheeling Register.*

AFFAIRS AT KNOXVILLE.

We copy the following from the Atlanta *Register* of the 16th:

Capt. F. W. Atkinson, formerly of Company H, 12th Tenn. Regiment, an escaped prisoner from Knoxville, reached this city a few days ago. Capt. A. was captured by the Yankees at the mouth of Hiwassee river, on the 19th of November last, and subsequently taken to Knoxville. Towards the latter part of December, the prison at Knoxville became so crowded with political prisoners—mostly rebel citizens of the adjoining counties—that the Yankees found it necessary to turn several of the prisoners of war loose in the streets without parole, to accommodate the new comers. In the course of his perigrinations around the city the Captain dropped into the Provost's office on the 30th of December, where he got a glimpse of his own name heading a list of two hundred, who were to be sent to Camp Chase the following day. This determined him to attempt his escape that night, which he successfully accomplished, favored by darkness and rain.

The observations of his few days of liberty in the city confirm the accounts from other sources we published a few days since. In addition, he furnished us with a list of prices of the necessaries of life in that market, which shows that the people are not much better off with the green back finances than they were with Confederate money.

Wood was selling at $15 per two-horse load, in greenbacks; flour, $50 per bbl.; chickens, $3 each; turkeys, $5; butter, $3 per lb; eggs, $2 50 to $3 per doz.

Confederate money, as compared with greenbacks, was even in better repute in Knoxville than it is here, for the Captain obtained $15 in greenbacks for $100 of Confederate, whereas here it is held at ten for one. This significant fact is a pretty commentary on the patriotism of our speculators.

THACKERAY'S LAST HOURS.—The London journals teem with notices and anecdotes of Mr. Thackeray, whose death was very sudden and unexpected. The London *Times* gives the following account of his last hours:

"He was suffering from two distinct complaints, one of which has now wrought his death. More than a dozen years ago, while he was writing 'Pendennis,' it will be remembered that the publication of that work was stopped by his serious illness. He was brought to death's door, and he was saved from death by Dr. Elliotson, to whom, in gratitude, he dedicated the novel, when he lived to finish it. But ever since that ailment, he has been subject every month or six weeks to attacks of sickness, attended with vigorous retching. He was congratulating himself the other day on the failure of his old enemy to return, and then he whacked himself, as if he ought not to be too sure of a release from the plague. On Wednesday morning, the complaint returned, and he was in great suffering all day. He was no better in the evening, and his servant, about the time of leaving him for the night, proposed to sit up with him. This he declined. He was heard moving about midnight, and he must have died between two and three in the morning of yesterday. His medical attendants attribute his death to effusion on the brain. They add that he had a very large brain, weighing no less than 58½ oz. He thus died of the complaint which seemed to trouble him least. He died full of strength and rejoicing, full of plans and hopes. On Monday last he was congratulating himself on having finished four numbers of a new novel; he had the manuscript in his pocket, with a boyish frankness, showed the last pages to a friend, asking him to read them and see what he could make of them. When he had completed four numbers more, he said he would subject himself to the skill of a very clever surgeon, and be no more an invalid. In the fulness of his powers he has fallen before a complaint which gave him no alarm."

END OF THE WAR—LYONS ENDORSING SEWARD.—Lord Lyons in a dispatch to Lord Russell, from Washington, announces that the war in America will be terminated within the next three months. This is very gratifying. But Lyons adds: "the Confederates being in the greatest extremities will have speedily to propose an armistice." This puts another face on the matter. We here at the "Rebel" Capital are not prepared to be used up at such short notice. For politeness' sake, Lord Lyons ought to have made his announcement three months ago. Ninety days is a short time for a people, who have whipped the Yankees in nearly every general engagement, to settle up their accounts. Why, a regimental quartermaster could not settle his accounts in less than half a year.

Alluding to Lyons' reported despatch, the London Globe says drily: "We recommend our readers to receive such statements with reserve, and not too hastily to assume Lord Lyons' readiness to accept the 90 days' bills so often drawn by the more enthusiastic Federal sympathizers, and so often renewed at a heavy rate of interest."

We agree with the *Globe*. It is possible "Marse Robert" Lee will do the same. So will "Little Beauty," and so will "Uncle Joe" Johnston and "Old Dad" Price, and many others—among them about 200,000 hardy, hearty, whole-souled, thoroughgoing, bull-headed, stiff-ecked, double-jointed, rough-roll-and-tumble, never-give-it-up and never-say-die fellows, sometimes called "high privates" in the Confederate army. These fellows have made up their minds that the war shall end in a certain way, not Lord Lyons' way, either, and they are mighty unlish.—*Richmond Whig.*

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Silas H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH, Administrator, &c.
Dec 9 tf

TEACHER WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH five or six boys at my house. A single man well recommended as to character and scholarship is desired. For such an one I will pay $150 per month. Address me at Wilmington. I am anxious to have the school to commence early in January.

Jan 15-3t* DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quallity. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

W. R RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2 tf RALEIGH N. C.

The following telegrams were received too late for our Western mail Monday night:

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 18.—The enemy have recently moved their pickets up to Robinson's River, being an advance of one or two miles. Weather warm and heavy rain falling for the last six hours. Rapidan swollen and roads a foot deep in mud. Deserters who have entered our lines report no movements of the enemy.

From East Tennessee.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 13.—A reconnoitering party of the enemy drove in our cavalry pickets in front yesterday and were in turn driven back again. Both pickets occupy their original positions. Brisk artillery firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Jonesville. It is supposed the enemy were attacking Gen. W. E. Jones. Weather cloudy and a slight snow falling.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 18.—The Senate adopted a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Invalid Corps of soldiers incapacitated for field service by wounds or disease, to be assigned to the performance of light duty. Another, directing the same Committee to inquire into the propriety of placing in the military service all male free negroes between 18 and 50, as cooks, teamsters and laborers.

An important resolution concerning the exchange of prisoners was submitted, declaring the selection of Beast Butler by the Federals to have been made for the purpose of embarassing a further exchange.

Passed the bill to establish an agency of the Post Office Department west of the Mississippi River.

The House bill to establish an Agency of the Treasury Department west of the Mississippi was passed with a slight amendment.

The House bill relative to the impressment law was taken up and, after a lengthy discussion, was postponed till to-morrow.

In the House, the committee on the quartermaster and commissary departments, reported a bill requiring all disbursing officers of the government to render a schedule on oath of all property possessed at the time of appointment and all possessed now, and all they are found to possess over or for which they cannot give satisfactory account, presumed to have been obtained by defrauding the government or improper use of public money—the same to be seized by the government. All disbursing officers hereafter appointed are to fill up the schedule before entering on their duties. Placed on the calender.

The bill to provide for a veteran soldiers' Home was passed. All officers, soldiers and seamen retired or discharged by reason of wounds or disease in service are to be admitted and remain at pleasure.

The memorial of Railroad Presidents was laid on the desks of members this morning. Asks that such employees as are necessary for the efficient operation of the road, not to exceed two to each mile of actual use to military transportation, be exempt; provided they report their names monthly to the Secretary of War.

A number of persons are here from the States endeavoring to procure passports to Europe.

Much anxiety is felt after provisions.

The Finance bill passed the House in secret session on Saturday, but still undisclosed.

The Senate, Saturday, passed an important military bill in secret session and sent it to the House.

The trial of Forde, for the murder of Dixon, formerly Clerk of the House, will proceed to-morrow. A motion for a postponement by the defence was overruled to-day.

A telegram from Augusta, received by the President, says that Mr. Stephens was taken violently ill yesterday.

The House went into secret session very soon after assembling.

The Senate, most of the day, was in open session.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 18.

APPLES—Green ..... $3½@4
" Dried ..... $15@20
BACON—Hog round $3
BEEF ..... 65@70c
BEESWAX $3
BEANS $10
BUTTER $4 50
CANDLES—Tallow $4
" Wax—By the box $4
" Adamantine $6
" Sperm ..... None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce $60
CHICKENS $2
COFFEE $10
DUCKS $2
EGGS $1 50
FLOUR—..... $100
" Superfine $85
" Fine $40
FODDER—per hundred ..... $8@10
FEATHERS $5
FLAXSEED $8
GEESE $3
HIDES—Dry $2
" Green $1
HAY——Per hundred $7
LARD $3 00
MOLASSES $12 75
MEAL $12
NAILS—Scarce $2 00
OATS—Per hundred $7
" Cleaned ..... $6 bu
PORK ..... $200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet $8
" Irish ..... $5@6
PEAS—Ground $10
" Stock $15
" White Table $15
RAGS 15c
RICE 40c
RYE $10
SALT—..... $25 00
SUGAR—Brown $5 00
" Coffee $5 50
" Loaf ..... None.
TALLOW $2 50
WHEAT $15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 13, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 70 to 80 cents per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $4 50 to $5 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $10 to $12 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $10 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 60 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $95 to $100 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 00, and dry $4 25 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $10 50 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $15 to $16 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 65 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 to $2 50, and grown fowls $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $10 to $12, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 60 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 @ $12 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $2 95 to $3 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 40 @ $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 75 per gallon.

NEW SONGS.

"CALL ME NOT BACK FROM THE ECHOLESS Shore," or answer to "Rock Me to Sleep," by the author and composer of "When this Cruel War is Over." Price $1 50.

"'Tis the March of the Southern Men," from a Scotch melody. Price $1 50.

"No One to Love," by W. B. Harvey. Price $1 50.

One half off to the trade.

GEO. DUNN & CO., Publishers,
Jan 19-6t Richmond, Va.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
Jan 13-tf J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD PIANO. CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBER, W. B EDMUNDSON, at High Point.
Jan 13-1w

FOR SALE.

SIX STANDS OF PEWTER CANDLE MOULDS.—Each stand contains 18 Moulds, with Wires and Needle all complete and varnished Stands. Apply at the
Jan 11-7t PROGRESS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Jan. 16th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon E. A. CHULUP,
Ass't Surg'n H. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whitesville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE:
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 18 2w Surgeon General N. C.
City papers copy 2w.

A FEMALE SEMINARY AT WAKE FOREST

WILL BE OPENED, ON THURSDAY, 4TH FEBruary next, under the control of Profs. ROYALL and SIMMONS. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $75; Music $50; use of Piano $10. Board and washing $500 per session, each student furnishing lights, towels, 1 pair sheets and 2 pillow cases.

Board at $10 per month paid in provisions at old prices (corn $1 per bushel, wheat $1.25, bacon, lard and butter each 25 cts per pound) greatly preferred. Payment for board and tuition in advance. No unreasonable deductions. Students will bring any text books in their possession.
Jan 18-1w

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I HAVE BEEN SENT TO THIS STATE FOR THE purpose of procuring a supply of MOLASSES for the use of the Army of Northern Virginia. As many of you have friends and relatives there, may I not beg that you take an interest in the matter, and render me all the aid you can? Will not each one make up a package, or where one cannot spare as much as a barrel, will not neighbors form clubs and make up one, two or more barrels, and take to the nearest railroad station, and write me at this place? For all so delivered, I will pay $8 per gallon.

All will thus have an opportunity of doing a favor for their friends that will cost nothing but a little labor. I firmly rely upon your benevolence and patriotism.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
Major and C. S., Wilcox's Light Division,
Hill's Corps, A. N. V.
GRAHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1864.

The above appeal meets my most hearty approval, and the Commissaries in the State will render every assistance to Maj. Carraway in carrying out the object of his visit from the army. Where barrels are wanting, they can be procured and delivered at any point on the railroad, by application to me. JAMES SLOAN,
Maj. and Chief Commissary for State N. C.
GREENSBORO' N. C., Jan. 11, 1864. Jan 18-1w*

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4 3tawtd Secretary.

BOARD PER MONTH.

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD AT THE COLlin's House at Kittrell's Depot by the month until the 1st of June.

Board per month ..... $150.
Children and servants ..... 75.
PROPRIETOR
Jan 9 2w of Collin's House, Kittrell's Depot N. C.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF COURT, I WILL sell at the Court House door, in Smithfield, Johnston Co., on Monday the 1st of February, 1864, FOUR NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Eva W. Rose, dec'd, for distribution among the heirs. Terms of sale—cash, or note with approved security. RANSOM LEE,
Jan 14 2w* Administrator.

GRINDSTONES.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR GRINDSTONES AND have all sizes on hand.
Jan 11 2w* SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.

PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS.

THE FOLLOWING PLOWS AND CASTINGS FOR same can be had at North State Iron and Brass Works: No. 60, No. 11, No. 7 and Self Sharpener.
Jan 11-2w* SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.
Jan 11-2tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

GARDEN SEED WANTED.

INTENDING TO HAVE A FINE GARDEN FOR THE benefit of the sick and convalescing soldiers under my care, I would be greatly obliged for contributions of garden seeds, particularly onion buttons. Those who are not able or disposed to give will be paid a liberal price. Please send by mail or express at my expense.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Surgeon in Charge Gen'l Hospital No 7.
Jan 18-3t Raleigh, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day ..... $2 00 | One week ..... $ 5 00
Two days ..... 3 00 | Two weeks 10 00
Three days ..... 3 50 | Three weeks 12 50
Four days ..... 4 00 | One month 20 00
Five days ..... 4 50 | Two months 32 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Bittle, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Bogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, jr., Orange, Ass't Adj. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Dept. Commissary.
Lieut. Thomas Webb, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; E Burrill B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges:—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Rankin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J K Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G S W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell; of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H C Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J D Bree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23 tf

WROUGHT IRON.

WE HAVE 70 OR 8 THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON suitable for farming purposes.
Jan 11-2w* SHAW, WILLIAMSON & Co.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

FOR RENT, NEAR DURHAM'S DEPOT, N. C. RAILROAD.

THE PLANTATION LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. E. M. Scott, deceased, will be rented publicly on the premises on Thursday, 28th inst. There are two settlements on the place, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of small families—all new. Fences in excellent condition. Mr. J. C. McCown will show the premises to those desiring to see them.
Jan 15-td* J. S. AMIS.

FOR SALE

A FEW SMALL STERLING HILLS.
Jan 18-3t* JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton and Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Does Mr. Davis want to become Dictator?

From facts in our possession, but which we are not at liberty to disclose, we do not believe he does. And then we have too high a regard for the wisdom, sagacity and patriotism of the President, to believe that he would be willing to have such a blow inflicted upon the cause of the Confederacy, as the establishment of a military despotism would give it. Though a number of the members of Congress may have lost confidence in the patriotism and fixed determination of the people, we cannot think the President has; and were he to appeal now, through his Congress, to the people of the Confederacy, through their different State governments, for additional men and means to carry on the war, he would receive a universal response that would accomplish more by far than can be done by the machinery which the wisdom of Congress has enacted for that purpose.

Our people went to war with the North because their rights were infringed, never dreaming that it would become necessary in the prosecution of the struggle to surrender all rights of person and property. Nor do we believe, and we have a good reason for the belief, that Mr. Davis wants them to do it.—Why then will members of Congress, or the subordinates of the Executive, urge it? The people have shrunk from no duty as yet. They have cheerfully yielded to impressments and destruction of property; to conscription, to the passport system, and a thousand other restrictions established by the government, because they have been told it was necessary for the public good. While North Carolina, in common with the other States, would gladly seize upon any measures to put an end to the conflict and secure a peace that her people and the world would consider honorable, she has no notion of giving up the contest—has never dreamed of deserting her sisters;—and those who thus question her have but little knowledge of her people. Our people want peace, but they want a peace that Virginia and South Carolina will be willing to accept and enjoy with them, and we will have none other.

We appeal to our members in Congress, and to the whole body, not to force Mr. Davis to accept a position he does not want, and to exercise power which would weaken, instead of strengthening, our cause. Let Congress and the authorities confine themselves to the Constitution, and North Carolina, in common with the other States, will withhold nothing from the common cause.

The Duty of the People at Home.

Let every one who has an acre of ground cultivate it well, and get all he can from it the coming season. It is our manifest duty to make every available spot of land in the Confederacy produce something to supply the wants of the army and the people at home. Large tracts now uncultivated, if properly tilled and planted or sown with good crops, would sensibly augment our amount of supplies of the necessaries of life. Those who are not in actual military service, would be aiding the cause and country greatly by attention to agriculture. Let us put a small army in the corn field as well as the camps, the coming Spring. Now is the time to make preparations for a "vigorous prosecution" of the labors of the farm and garden. We shall need all that can be raised the present year. With a bountiful supply of food for both man and beast, our soldiers will be in better trim for the struggle, and we shall all feel better and do better. If a man has no "stomach" for a fight, it is because there is nothing in his stomach. Give him good wholesome food, and enough of it, and he will have more strength and elasticity of spirit for the contest. A hungry man may perhaps do desperate things in the extremity of his famished condition, but, in our view, it is better to feed him well, and the chances are that he will make a more efficient soldier.

We earnestly implore all owners and occupants of land; all gardeners, who may have the smallest spot of garden to manage, to put forth their utmost energies this Spring to raise provisions. Marshal your forces, arm them with shovel and hoe, and they will drive General Starvation and his legions from the land.

Some of our friends say they want no more *secession*. We agree with them, unless the effect can be changed, for what has already taken place will make the ruin thorough and complete. Our children's children will curse the very word.

Meat for the Soldiers.

We have always been the steadfast friend of the soldier in the field, and if there is a real scarcity of meat, as we fear there is, the soldier in the field must have his full share of what there is. By the loss of Tennessee and other territory, from which we drew large supplies, the stock must necessarily be much smaller the present than for previous years, and the most rigid economy must be practiced at home in order to supply the army. The people at home can make many shifts that the soldiers cannot, and we have no right to lay up more than we really require because we have the money to pay for it. The only way to supply the army is for the population at home to live on short rations, and we must make up our minds to do it.

The Steamer Advance.

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the State Steamer *Advance*, and we trust to be able to announce in our next that she has safely arrived in port. At last accounts she was on the beach, under the guns of Fort Caswell. Through the courtesy of Gov. Vance, we are enabled to give the following dispatches from Wilmington:

WILMINGTON, Jan. 19.—*Gov. Vance:* The steamer is protected by the guns of Caswell and Campbell. We are now lightering her and hope to save the ship and cargo.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 19.—*Gov. Vance:* Am still in hopes to save the ship and cargo. Everything is being done that can be with our means.

NO MORE EXCHANGES.—Through the infamous behavior of the Yankees in refusing to appoint some one to succeed Butler as Commissioner of Exchange, we suppose the whole matter is at a dead halt, and that the captives on both sides must suffer and endure while the war lasts. But on the Washington authorities must rest all the blame. The *Examiner* says:

Commissioner Ould, who went down to City Point on Friday to have an interview with Captain Mulford, of the Federal flag of truce boat, returned to Richmond on Saturday.

We understand that the Federal Government insists on the negotiation of the cartel through Butler, and will not recognize him by an official act objectionable to the Confederate Government. Butler's policy is to effect an exchange to the number of prisoners held by us, and to hold the balance in their hands. Commissioner Ould insists on carrying out the conditions of the cartel, which provides that all prisoners over and above the equitable number held on either side shall be paroled.

The Commissioner thinks it is the settled determination of the Federal Government to break off all further exchange of prisoners, and that they have placed Butler in control of the cartel as a means to that end, fully aware that the Confederate Government could not, without humiliation, treat with him.

SECRET SESSIONS.—The Charleston *Courier* asks what is the special use or necessity of secret sessions of Congress? Can any of our exchanges or friends tell us?

We are disposed confidently to believe that citizens outside know as well as members of Congress that we are at war, and that the currency has "a bad disorder." What harm can ensue from public sessions as to any legislative business?

The blockade runners between Richmond and Washington, of course, continue to furnish news to the Yankees, and now and then a little quinine to us as usual.

Is Congress afraid of the people, or ashamed of itself?

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—In a late article in Frazer's Magazine this brief, but beautiful and true passage occurs:

Education does not commence with the alphabet—it begins with a mothers love; with a father's smile of approbation; or a sign of reproof; with a sister's gentle forbearance; with a handful of flowers in a green and dainty meadow; with bird's nest admired, but not touched; with creeping ants, and almost imperceptible emmets; with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words to nature, to acts of benevolence; to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good—to God himself.

Gen. Hood appeared in the streets of Richmond on Friday last, on horseback. This was the first time he had mounted a charger since the loss of his leg, but he rode erect and with ease. He has been supplied with an artificial leg. We hope soon to hear of him in the field.

A Texan army correspondent says:

Longstreet is a perfect bull dog. He knows nothing and cares nothing about flank movements, and things of that kind. He knocks away all the time square at the centre, and can whip any army in the world, if he has men enough to fight until he gets tired of it.

GAY CLOAKS.—The New York *Sunday Times* says:

It is not too much to say that the pretty peripatetics of Broadway present a dazzling spectacle.—Bright yellow cloaks with scarlet hoods, scarlet cloaks with yellow hoods, blue cloaks with white hoods, purple cloaks with orange hoods, striped and checkered cloaks with crimson hoods, moving continually in prismatic procession through that great exhibition thoroughfare, threaten with "color blindness" the man of weak vision who ventures into the flare. It is not "a sight for sore eyes," but is calculated, like the glare of an Egyptian desert, to produce opthalmia and inflammation of the optic nerve.

The saffron, bright red, green, azure, and white and cream colored feathers, wherewith the ladies in conflagration decorate their vivandiere hats—planting the flaming tufts, like torches, in the fore-fronts of the same—add much to their incendiary and *auto dei-fe*-ish aspect, and deepen the unpleasant impression produced upon feeble retinas by the blaze of their garments. It really seems as if New York beauty and fashion had determined to substitute for the fancy balls that were so much in vogue last winter a general street masquerade.

One would never surmise that a tremendous war was sweeping off by thousands and tens of thousands, the very flower of our population, were it not that the splendors of this gorgeous show are blotted at short intervals by groups and single wayfarers swathed in crape—the widowed wives and sonless mothers, the brotherless sisters, the orphaned daughters, made desolate by the sword.

Capt. W. E. Pierce, formerly on duty at Charlotte, has been assigned to the transportation and other duties of this post. Maj. Pierce is still chief of the Quartermaster Department for the district of North Carolina.

We see it stated that the government agents will soon commence the impressment of whisky and brandy in this State. Go ahead, and take it all, and then possibly we can get a better article.

There are ten cases of small pox in the garrison in the town of Salisbury.

THE ESCAPE OF CAPT. HINES.

The escape of Gen. Morgan and his safe arrival in Confederacy has already been announced.—Among others who left the Federal prison with him was Capt. Hines. This gentleman was recaptured with several others just after they had crossed the Tennessee river. The Atlanta *Intelligencer* gives a full account of Morgan's adventures. They are similar to those published by us up to the time Hines was captured. Here is an account of his adventures after he separated from Morgan:

When the Federals appeared on the south side of the river Gen. Morgan, Hines and four others, mounted their horses to escape. After riding two miles and a half from the river, Hines rode up to a house for the purpose of procuring a guide, leaving Morgan and the other men in the road. Hines obtained the guide, when he heard Morgan hallow to him, and soon after a party of cavalry dashed up toward Hines, which, at first, he took for a part of our men, until they approached so close that escape was impossible. Hines had on a Yankee gun cloth which covered his clothes, and seeing that they took him for an "abolish," he feigned to be a Yankee. The abolish Captain, riding up, asked, "Who are you?" "One of you," replied Hines. "Where are the "Rebs?" asked the Captain. "They have just gone down this road; come on and we will catch them," said Hines, riding off in the opposite direction from that taken by Morgan, who at the time was near the foot of a hill, and was thus enabled to escape. The party followed Hines, but soon after discovered him to be a true rebel, and taking away his arms, they threatened to hang him for misleading them.

Hines was carried across the river to their camps and put under guard. He passed off for a private under the name of Bullitt. That night he sat up several letters and private papers, besides the notes of his trip, which would have condemned him, thus making a paper supper, which probably saved his neck. On the evening of the 14th the captain returned from the scout, and reported that the rebels had escaped. He had learned from a citizen that Morgan was one of the party, and suspected Hines as being an escaped prisoner. He charged him with being a Confederate officer and questioned him very closely. In order to gain Hines' confidence and to pump him, he treated him very kindly, and asked him to go to a Union man's house to take supper.—On leaving the house about 9 p. m., which was half a mile from the camps, after getting off about ten steps the "yank" remembered he had left his shawl and went back. The night was dark, and Hines struggled with himself to gain his consent to escape, but considering the confidence and kindness of the officer he concluded to wait until he got out of his hands. Hines remained in camp under guard during the night of the 14th and the next morning was sent to Kingston with an escort of ten men, where he was placed in jail and kept for five days without fire, and almost without food. Here he found three of his comrades who had been captured on the other side of the river. On the 20th, he and his three companions, William and Robert Church, and Smith, of the 3d Kentucky cavalry, were sent to the camp of the 3d Yankee Kentucky infantry, opposite Loudon, on the Tennessee river, 19 miles from Kingston. The prisoners were confined in a small house in the centre of the camp, the timber being cut down in every direction for half a mile, and there being but one path leading to the mountain from the camp which was closely guarded. That night it was bright moonlight, but the moon went down just before day.—Hines and his companions by agreement, under pretence of being very cold, dressed themselves at the time, and sat down with the guard around the fire.

At a given signal his comrades rose and stood around the fire, while Hines, keeping one of the guard busily engaged talking, quietly approached the door unobserved, raised the latch, giving the wink at the same time to his friends. Then turning suddenly, he threw the door wide open, and said, with great composure, "Gentlemen, we have remained here long enough—it is time we were going." The guards were struck dumb with surprise, and thought it a joke. But before they could recover their senses, Hines flew past the guards in front of the house, and ran like a deer for the woods. He heard a struggle for a moment near the house, and then a volley of minnie balls whizzed by him. His three comrades must have been caught. The enemy pursued him to the woods and up the mountain for three quarters of a mile, when they lost his track. Hines traveled six miles across the mountains that morning, and lay concealed during the day. At night he approached a house in a valley, and finding the occupant a Unionist, he passed himself off as a Yankee government agent. In conversing about the rebels the Unionist said there were a few still lurking about, but as the river was well guarded, there were but few places they could cross at, and mentioned one place 5 miles below Loudon, where he said a rebel lived, who kept a canoe. Hines made an excuse to go on that night, and proceeded to the ferry indicated, where he found the canoe and crossed the river. He soon found many friends on the South side of the river to aid him, and, travelling altogether by night till out of danger, he finally arrived at Dalton, Ga., on the evening of the 20th Dec., having walked the whole distance from Loudon.

ABSENTEEISM.

The all prevailing vice of the army would seem to be absenteeism. Alarming statements of its large per cent. ever and anon meet the eye and startle the heart. If it be as general as it is said to be, it is the most unfavorable sign of the times, and unless remedied, will inevitably bring about rumors disintegration of the armies. It amounts to a practical disregard of the laws of the country, and the obligations of patriotism. It is a violation of the *sacramentum militare*, which is utterly inconsistent with soldierly honor, or conscience. And it does not happen by chance. It has its spring, consciously or unconsciously, in evasion of duty and in loose morality.

We would deal with it, first, by solemn resolutions and decided action of Congress and the Executive.—They should not put forth sentimental appeals.—These have already formed a passive habit in those to whom they have been so often and so vainly addressed, and in failing to remove have rather tendered to confirm the vice. They should speak earnest words of rebuke in tones of authority and command. The laws of the land must be respected and obeyed. The action of those subject to them must not tend to their abrogation. It is in obedience to them that good men and good soldiers in all ages have been ready to die. "Tell our countrymen that we lie here in obedience to their laws," was the proud inscription upon the monument of Leonidas and his band. Congress and the President have here a field for their greatest wisdom, energy and patriotism. The wants of the country are good money, proper distribution of supplies to people and soldiers, strict accountability and responsibility of agents, and full and well disciplined armies. To these matters of vital interest to the people, the representatives of the people should promptly attend. Let members cease to wrangle with, and arraign each other. Let them know that the country sternly condemns their frivolity, their cavilling and grumbling, their mouthing and face-making. It requires of them to exercise judgment and discretion. Let them cease to strike at all the industrial and mechanic arts, all the manufacturing and agricultural interests, all the productive and sustaining capacity of the country, in the vain attempt to put every man in the army by their sweeping bills and panic resolutions. They should remember that there must be a country to sustain the army, as well as an army to defend the country. Legislation of the sort now in vogue is of a piece with the extravagant issues of the Treasury Department. The more of it there is, the more worthless it is. Let them reform it altogether by diminishing its quantity and improving its quality. And the President, by hearty co-operation with Congress, can do much to correct and check these appalling and increasing evils. It should especially be his province as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to see to it that the crime of absenteeism, this quasi desertion of the country's standards, should be corrected and in future prevented.

Again: we would send to the armies some of the ablest and purest statesmen and divines we have, to represent the national cause in its true light to the soldiers, and to present the naked truth of the consequences of its abandonment, or of its slack and feeble maintainance. The soldiers will listen to and heed men of genius and virtue, of thorough knowledge and unimpeachable honesty, who go to them charged with the country's dearest interests to plead for their preservation. Lastly, the people at home must be brought to appreciate their particular duties more fully. They must abandon selfish acquisition, and desist from the gross injustice done the absent soldier, in their indifference to the support and comfort of his family.—When they have properly cared for the soldiers' families they have but done what is their duty and should be their pleasure.

But, after all, it seems strange to argue a point of this sort, or to suggest cures for ills that should never happen. Congress and the President may do much, able expositors of the great principles involved in the contest may do a great deal, the people may do more in supporting the army and keeping it efficient, by the consideration and kindness they show the loved ones of those who on the march, in the trenches, or on the battlefield, bravely stand for country and liberty. Upon the Generals commanding, however, rests the chief responsibility in this matter. Troops fed and clothed, well officered and properly disciplined, will be found in their proper places. Give us the ounce of prevention, rather than the pound of cure.—*Columbia Guardian.*

THE RAVEN AND THE DOVE.

We find in the Richmond correspondence of the *Confederacy*, the following, foreshadowing of the peace policy of the Hon. B. H. Hill, Senator from the government of Georgia, in the Congress of Confederates now sitting at Richmond. The correspondent of the *Confederacy* states:

"If ever there was a time when we might hope, by proper action on our part, through the representatives of our people, to produce a sensible effect at the North, it is now. Whether there is sufficient calm, dispassionate statesmanship in our Congress to meet the occasions, remains to be seen.

It is reported that Mr. Hill, Senator from Georgia, will soon introduce important resolutions before the Senate, which may explain several passages in his letter urging the election of Hon. Joshua Hill for Governor, and in his Macon letter, where he speaks of an honorable door of compromise being opened at no distant day, &c., &c.

The purport of these resolutions are said to be expressive of a willingness on the part of the people of the South to meet the conservative element of the North in Convention to discuss the issues between us, but in no wise compromising the spirit of the revolution.

Holding Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party responsible for the fanaticism at the North which has produced and has continued the war, he would refuse to treat with him or his party otherwise than on the field of battle; but respecting a dignified spirit of conservatism which would hear the voice of reason, he would meet it in council, and determine the issues between us in a spirit of conciliation and compromise."

We regard this as the most cheering information yet received from Richmond. Agreeing cordially with the Senator from Georgia, we desire, however, to admonish him against a repetition of the error committed at Montgomery. The original proposals for peace, made by the Confederate Government at Montgomery, was the RAVEN sent forth by politicians and politicians only. That bird of ill-omen will never return. The flag of its dark pinions is only seen upon fields of battle; its croaking voice will only continue to be heard where human blood is shed by human hands and where its thirsty beak will drink the red life from palpitating human hearts. Let not another bird of prey go forth from Richmond. Let the PEOPLE of the South in their sovereign capacity send forth the DOVE, whose course shall be far above the domes alike of Richmond and Washington, its silver wings bearing it to the homes of the two million of freemen at the North who are now rallying for the overthrow of the abolition tyrant. Long may be the weary wanderings of this emblem of Christian faith and charity, but it will return bearing the olive branch of Peace. Providential care will guide its way. The blessings of Heaven will be upon its mission. Ministering angels will accompany its flight. A thousand mountain-peaks lifting their signs of promise and of welcome above the flood of revolution, will invite secure repose. Let the politicians' RAVEN croak on, amidst the storm of battle and the groans of the dying, but let not one shade of its foreboding wing tarnish the brightness of that voice of the people which is now going forth from every home in this Southern land to the people and homes of the North.—*Atlanta Register.*

THE MILITARY BILL.

Without impugning the motives of the Committee on Military Affairs, or charging that the sweeping bill for the repeal of exemptions owes its origin to a natural aversion to work and a desire to get rid of a vexatious matter, we may yet affirm that a little more labor expended on a proper military bill would have expedited the business of the session and ensured the much needed increase of the army. More than half the session is gone, and within two months the campaign will open. Not a moment is to be lost. "If 'twere done when 'tis done, 'twere well 'twere done quickly."

There is little occasion for discussion, for the proper steps to be taken are well understood throughout the country. It has already been decided to send substituted men to the field. What else remains? Let the detailed men of every name and degree, says the *Confederacy*, everywhere, within the conscript age, who have obtained soft places, relinquish their cushions to men who have braved and come limping away from the storm of battle. Let the Congress appeal to the States, each for itself and for the general good to take charge of its own railroad bridges and guard and defend them by its own militia. Let the State authorities also perform, through its own militia, all provost duty in its towns and cities and upon its railroads. Call back every man on detached service—in short, concentrate, mass, embody, the fighting population of the Confederate States—*all* between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, with such fair and just and *necessary* exemptions as the law allows, and none others—and we shall have men and armies sufficient and efficient for the work before us. When this is done, and it shall then appear that we are still too weak to cope with our adversary, then, we say, extend the conscript age, and place every man of any age, capable of bearing arms, in the field to repel the invasion of the foe.

The work we have at present to perform is almost immediately before us. A couple of months or so will witness the resumption of active military operations. To place the old men and boys in camp at this season, in the midst of the inclement winter, would prove destructive of the lives of perhaps half of them, and the other half would be of little or no effective service within the period required. They cannot supply the places of negro labourers, railroad and provost hands, &c., &c., &c., &c., absolutely liened to camps and instructed in the art of arms, are the true reserves which we are now to bring up immediately—to meet the which the opening of the near approaching campaign will inevitably present. And these fully and firmly persuaded, will be enough.

We are not weak—not half, no poor as "grinding our seed corn," or looking to the fathers of the land to step between us and upon the minds of our enemies, and create world a most commiserable picture of [illegible] wretchedness, if by their legislation they should we now put forth our last resource—[illegible] we are lost and undone forever.

THE SEIGE—ONE HUNDRED AND [illegible] NINTH DAY.

The weary spell of rain, cold and [illegible] through which we are passing, seems to [illegible] diminish the ardor with which Gen. Gillmore's [illegible] still maintain their fire upon the hated "Cradle of Rebellion." Wednesday was another day of [illegible] ous bombardment. Throughout Tuesday night loud rushing sound and final crash of the shells incessant, and the dismal dawn of yesterday was ushered in by the same terrible music.

We have no authentic statement of the number shots fired against the city. One account gives the number fired between six o'clock, Tuesday morning, and six o'clock Wednesday evening, at one hundred and sixty; but this estimate is probably much below the mark. The fire is still kept up, apparently from two guns only—one 100 pounder Parrott rifle and one small Wiard rifle. The shots from the former are the only ones that can be heard for any considerable distance. The intervals between the reports have varied from five to twenty minutes. Eight minutes we think, would be a fair average. Our batteries have been slowly replying to the enemy's fire. There is but one casualty in the city—one man being slightly injured. The shelling was attended by the usual amount of damage to property, in those cases in which the enemy's aim was effective.

During the shelling on Tuesday night an officer in Major Blanding's command discovered a small fire in an tenement in Lightwood Alley, three doors from Meeting street, to be on fire, and, summoning help, promptly extinguished the flames before they had gained any considerable headway. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and a pistol ball was fired at the parties who were engaged in throwing water into the burning building. The perpetrators of this fiendish crime has not yet been detected.

On Tuesday afternoon the enemy shelled [illegible] on James Island. Two of our men were wounded. One, a private in Captain Dickson's company, had his arm taken off.

Our accounts from Fort Sumter report that everything is progressing perfectly, quietly and satisfactorily at that post. The enemy still refrains altogether from any renewal of fire against the fort.

The fleet off this port continues quiet. As [illegible] dispatch from Hardeeville, received at Headquarters mentions that our scouts report an increase of the enemy's fleet at Hilton Head.—*Mercury 11th.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1864. The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

A
Allen, Miss Caroline
Alexander, Mrs Ellen
Abbott, Mrs Lewis L
Aysey, Chas

B
Barler, Mrs Susan
Brown, Mrs Nancy
Bailey, Mrs Francis
Brown, Mrs Nancy A
Butler, Miss Eliza
Bohannan, M R
Biles, Mrs Mary
Bryant, Mrs Mary
Bartley, Peter
Blake, Miss Lu C

C
Chavers, Miss Eliza
Canipe, J A
Colleti, Rev F K
Conley, Miss Elizabeth

D
Downing, Jos
Duncan, Demsey

E
Elliott, L B
Eskmires, Jas

F
Fort, Miss Oliver
Fountain, C
Frost, Miss Addrine
Fetts, Lewis
Fann, Daniel
Fanner, Benj C
Fauch, Miss Mollie A 2

G
Griffin, John R
Gates, C E
Gibson, John L
Greenwood, G

H
Heir, John
Mostler, Mrs Caroline
Holt, Richard
Hemphill, W H
Haynes, Sam
Hobbie, Simon
Harris, Miss Georgianna
Harris, Levi

J
Jolly, Jas
Johnson, Sarah V
Jones, Mrs Tabetha
Jones, Mrs Perlina
Jones, Miss M A W
Jones, Mrs Anna (col'd)
Jordan, Miss Nancy
Jordan, Miss Ann

K
Koonce, Francis D
Kearn, E L
Kirk, Adam

L
Langdon, Jacob W
Lewis, Mrs Minerva
Lewis, B T
Lisk, J P

M
Martin, Mrs Mary
Moore, John
McCullock, Polly
Maner, Bill
Mayo, Caroline
Moore, Col Wm A
Mitchell, Wesley

P
Powell, Mrs Mary D
Polls, Mrs Sarah
Pool, George
Parker, W W
Pool, Miss H H

R
Roberts, Miss Mary A
Reeves, Jas H
Roberts, Miss Lucy A
Ran, Molitia

S
Stephens, Miss Carolina
Stephens, Miss Susan
Stephens, Francis
Snead, Miss Lucy
Stevens, A T
Slash, Wm
Straughon, F M
Savage, Miss Annie
Sorge, Andrew
Strickland, Mrs Nancy
Smith, Jas
Smith, Jno W
Shaw, Miss Ann E
Slade, Wm
Stephens, Mrs Joel F

T
Taucas, Miss Julia A
Tuttle, Capt R H
Thompson, Mrs [illegible]
Thom[illegible]

Vann, Miss Sarah

W
Withers, S M
Wood, Capt W R
Weakes, T J
Wiggins, Miss Perlina
Watkins, Miss Mary
Watkins, James
Wooders, Mrs Sarinda
Williams, Stephen
Woodard, Jno
Whitaker, Miss Christianna
Woddell, Wm B
Wilkes, A J

Jan 20 1t GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

FOR SALE.

$6,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES, $1 AND $5 at 65 cts premium.

$5,000 Confederate 8 per cent. Bonds, at $1.10 premium.

$1,000 Confederate 15 million loan, at $1.80 premium.

4,000 N. C. Treasury Notes, 50 and 75 cts, at 15 cts premium.

2,500 N. C. new 8 per cent. Bonds, at $2.75 cts premium.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Jan 20-3t* Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE.

PERSONS WISHING TO SPORT, CAN DO SO BY coming to Louisburg, N. C., on the 23d inst. where will be a fight between a Black Bear and two Bull Terriers.

T. B. & J. M. B.
Jan 15-td*

FOR RENT.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THIS CITY. THE HOUSE has five rooms and there is a large garden attached. For particulars apply to R. FERRELL, at the Lunatic Asylum.
Jan 18-3t*

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 19-tf

JUST PUBLISHED.

A COMPLETE GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANguage, (144 pp., 18 mo.,) may be had at all Book stores. Price $3. One-third off to the trade.

GEORGE DUNN & CO.,
Jan 18-6t Richmond, Va.

Bank of Lexington,
LEXINGTON, Dec. 31, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE CAPital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 11th Jan., 1864.

C. B. LOWE, Cashier.
Jan 16-1w